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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/905,432	07/13/2001	Patrick H. Hayes	81230.62US3	3427
34018	7590	08/22/2005	EXAMINER	
GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP 77 WEST WACKER DRIVE SUITE 2500 CHICAGO, IL 60601-1732			NATNAEL, PAULOS M	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2614	

DATE MAILED: 08/22/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	09/905,432	HAYES ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Paulos M. Natnael	2614	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 May 2005.

2a) This action is **FINAL**.                                    2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-4,16-20,22-27,29,32 and 33 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) 19,20,22,26,27 and 29 is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-7,16-18,23-25,32 and 33 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 1-4,16-18,23-25,32,33 are again rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Allport, U.S. Pat. No. 6,567,984.

Considering claim 1, Allport discloses the remote control unit 10, fig. 2 and base station unit 75, which is capable of receiving and reading various types of information including HTML data from the Internet. Allport further discloses that “For wireless communications, the base station 75 may transmit data to the remote control 10 by way of fast IrDA or RF, but the preferred method is RF, in which case the frequency of transmission would be preferably at 900 MHz, 2.4 GHz, or other FCC-approved home communications frequencies...” (Col. 10, lines 15-21) and that “For the situation where an Internet-enabled TV display is cluttered with text-based and other navigational information, a further benefit of the present invention is that with suitable HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) parsing software 10, some parts of the actual Internet

content could also be displayed on the remote control's display 15." (Col.6, lines 50-65; col. 4, lines 1-8 for CC; and col. 10, lines 35-65)

Considering claim 2, the system as recited in claim 1, wherein the hand-held device comprises a memory for storing the mark-up language page and a program for replaying the stored closed captioning information including in the mark-up language page, is met by memory 325, fig.4, the boot RAM stores system software.

Considering claim 3, the system as recited in claim 1, wherein the hand-held device comprises a browser application for displaying the mark-up language page in the display, is met by the disclosure that "...A data stream may be HTML data transmitted from the Internet, or it may be a "media stream" such as an analog or digital TV broadcast signal, satellite TV signal, cable TV signal, or other audio and/or video signal. Media streams such as TV broadcast signals may contain several channels, and each channel may further contain audio, video, or other embedded data streams, including HTML data. Furthermore, HTML data is used to refer to any Internet-derived data, as opposed to solely data that is in the HTML protocol format, as the concepts described herein are equally applicable to other Internet-derived data, especially data that is transmitted in a widely accepted Protocol;" (col. 1, lines 20-34)

As for claim 4, see rejection of claim 2.

Considering claim 16, Allport discloses the base station unit 75, fig.2 which receives data from outside source such the Internet or broadcast data; the base station unit 75 is capable of determining which data to transmit to which device.(col. 9, lines 45-65.

Allport further discloses that “...A data stream may be HTML data transmitted from the Internet, or it may be a "media stream" such as an analog or digital TV broadcast signal, satellite TV signal, cable TV signal, or other audio and/or video signal. Media streams such as TV broadcast signals may contain several channels, and each channel may further contain audio, video, or other embedded data streams, including HTML data. Furthermore, HTML data is used to refer to any Internet-derived data, as opposed to solely data that is in the HTML protocol format, as the concepts described herein are equally applicable to other Internet-derived data, especially data that is transmitted in a widely accepted Protocol; ” (col. 1, lines 20-34) and that “For the situation where an Internet-enabled TV display is cluttered with text-based and other navigational information, a further benefit of the present invention is that with suitable HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) parsing software 10, some parts of the actual Internet content could also be displayed on the remote control's display 15. ” (col. 6, 50-65) Thus, Allport discloses all claimed subject matter.

Considering claim 17, the method as recited in claim 16, further comprising the step of storing the extracted closed captioning information in memory and the steps of loading and transmitting are performed on a periodic basis.

Regarding claim 17, see the rejection of claim 2;

Considering claim 18, the method as recited in claim 16, wherein the steps of loading and transmitting are performed in response to a request received from the device having the display, is met by the disclosure that the HTML data sent to MUX 175 may be only part of the HTML data stream 85 and/or 95 originally entering the base station 75, as CPU 155 may first process data 85 and/or 95 and determine, based on requests from the remote control 10, that some of it should be passed to TV 80 instead. Col. 13, lines 31-45.

Considering claim 23, a readable media having instructions for displaying closed captioning information, the instructions performing steps comprising: extracting the closed captioning information from a video signal; loading the extracted closed captioning information into a mark-up language page; and transmitting the mark-up language page to a device having a display.

Regarding claim 23, see rejection of claim 16. [see also col. 4, lines 1-8]

Regarding claim 24, see rejection of claim 2.

Considering claim 25, see rejection of claim 18.

Regarding new claim 32, Allport, on column 10, lines 43-65, teaches that "Typical commands from the remote control 10 to the base station 75 may be a request for a new channel to view on the display 15 (i.e., channel surfing), a request to swap

displayed programs with the TV 80, a request to access new data from the Internet or other outside data source, or any other request to the base station 75 for data streams. The type of request from the remote control 10 to the base station 75 will vary greatly depending on the application in progress. For example, during a video game, a request may be to provide another view of the virtual world topology. The base station 75 may satisfy that type of request by retrieving the data 95 from an outside source such as the Internet, or alternatively the base station 75 may do processing internally to provide the other view. Other types of requests may be to access a new web site while browsing the Internet, in which case the base station 75 would access the data 95 and transmit it to the remote control 10.

Regarding claim 33, see rejection of claim 32.

3. Claims 5 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Liu, U.S. Pat. No. 5,953,005.

Considering claim 5 and 6, Liu discloses a system and method for on-line multimedia access. (title) The user accesses a page on the World Wide Web, for example, data (encrypted and unencrypted) and instructions are automatically downloaded to a user's computer system for quick access. In a Karaoke application of the system of Liu, a user may access songs which are most popular at a given time and may also access a page where a song list and other information is displayed on a display apparatus. (This clearly means that there is a Karaoke device that the system of Liu will be able to access in order to obtain the song lyrics!) Liu teaches that an applet includes

multimedia elements which further include timing codes and a synchronization function which provides for the synchronization of the delivery of the multimedia elements. (See Abstract) Further, Liu teaches that "Alternatively, the Karaoke page is accessed, for example, by a user's personal computer, LAN, laptop, PDA, workstation, television or telephone 82a, 82b or 82c, wireless or wired. In any manner of transmission from a remote source, applets are automatically downloaded onto the user's computer system upon access to the page as described above. (see col. 3, lines 58-64) Furthermore, Liu illustrates on Fig.3 steps to carry out a selection process provided by the initially delivered applet or applets. When the user accesses a Web page 10 at box 30, he/she may make a choice from ASCII song list 14 at box 32. As mentioned above, components such as graphics, video and audio may also be delivered by an initial applet at box 34. Thus, as the song list scrolls at box 34, graphics, video, audio cuts from the songs or ASCII data such as a song's current standing may be accessed at boxes 36 and 38. Having decided upon a song, the user clicks to indicate his/her choice at box 42. User options include whether the song should be played with or without vocals at box 44; whether to raise or lower the key at box 46; a record of the number of times the song has been played by the user at box 48; whether to display video or graphics by the artist for an additional fee at box 52; whether to abort choice at box 54. Alternatively, the choices between boxes 44-54 may be suppressed or not offered. The selection is played at box 56. Once concluded, at box 58 the choice of whether to continue or to end is provided at boxes 62 and 64 respectively. Moreover, one of the above described user option boxes can include other features, such as to

choose the language in which the vocalization is sung, for example, English or Japanese; whether the voice is female or male, tenor, alto or soprano; whether the voice is to sing a harmony with the original base melody; or whether to change the tempo or style of the song, for example, to a rap version, a easy listening version or country version." Col. 4, lines 34-62 [emphasis added by examiner]

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. **Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Liu, U.S. Pat. No. 5,953,005 in view of Fu, U.S. Pat. No. 6,476,871.**

Considering claim 7, the system as recited in claim 6, wherein the recorded media is a digital video disc player.

Liu discloses on-line multimedia access. However, utilizing the DVD as playback appliance is notoriously well known in the art. In that regard, Fu discloses a text (such as closed caption) data display on remote controller device 12, fig. 1 which device is part of a consumer appliance 10. Fu teaches a text including closed captioned data display on remote device. Fu discloses that the consumer electronics system is comprised of several components, which may include a television, a CD player, a tape

deck, a VCR, a receiver, a DVD player, among other components. Col.2, lines 30-35. It would have been therefore obvious to the skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Liu by providing or adding a DVD player so that the system is made more versatile and useful to the viewer.

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed 5/12/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues that while Allport does describe that with suitable HTML (hypertext markup language) parsing software 10, some parts of the actual internet content could be displayed on the remote control's display 15," this passage neither describes nor infers that information is extracted from a video signal and then placed into a pre-formatted mark-up language page for delivery to the remote control. Rather, this passage only describes that content received from the Internet (which content is already in the form of a markup language page) may be parsed and then simply passed onward to the hand-held device by the base station (75).

The applicant admits Allport does disclose that with suitable HTML (hypertext markup language) parsing software 10, some parts of the actual internet content could be displayed on the remote control's display 15," and then goes to argue that "this passage neither describes nor infers that information is extracted from a video signal and then placed into a pre-formatted mark-up language page for delivery to the remote control...and that the content is already in the form of a markup language page."

Where is the information extracted from then if not from the video signal and, more importantly, if the content is already in the form of a markup language page, why does Allport need HTML parsing software 10? Suffice it to say that Allport is clear in that Allport teaches that **using an HTML parsing software, content could be displayed on the remote control's display 15.** that means the said contents would be formatted as an HTML data or in HTML format. Therefore, the argument is unconvincing.

Applicant also argues that nothing in Liu can be said to disclose, teach or suggest that a consumer appliance includes an application for reading information from a recorded media and for loading the information read from the recorded media into a pre-formatted mark-up language page. The examiner submits, as shown in the rejection above, Liu teaches that in a Karaoke application, a user may access songs which are most popular at a given time and may also access a page where a song list and other information is displayed on a display apparatus. This clearly means that there is a Karaoke device that the system of Liu will be able to access in order to obtain the song lyrics, which meets the second limitation of the claims 5 and 6. Liu teaches that an applet includes multimedia elements which further include timing codes and a synchronization function which provides for the synchronization of the delivery of the multimedia elements. (See Abstract) Further, Liu teaches that "Alternatively, the Karaoke page is accessed, for example, by a user's personal computer, LAN, laptop, PDA, workstation, television or telephone 82a, 82b or 82c, wireless or wired. In any manner of transmission from a remote source, applets are automatically downloaded

onto the user's computer system upon access to the page as described above. (see col. 3, lines 58-64) Liu illustrates on Fig.3 steps to carry out a selection process provided by the initially delivered applet or applets. When the user accesses a Web page 10 at box 30, he/she may make a choice from ASCII song list 14 at box 32. As mentioned above, components such as graphics, video and audio may also be delivered by an initial applet at box 34. Thus, as the song list scrolls at box 34, graphics, video, audio cuts from the songs or ASCII data such as a song's current standing may be accessed at boxes 36 and 38. Having decided upon a song, the user clicks to indicate his/her choice at box 42. User options include whether the song should be played with or without vocals at box 44; whether to raise or lower the key at box 46; a record of the number of times the song has been played by the user at box 48; whether to display video or graphics by the artist for an additional fee at box 52; whether to abort choice at box 54. Alternatively, the choices between boxes 44-54 may be suppressed or not offered. The selection is played at box 56. Once concluded, at box 58 the choice of whether to continue or to end is provided at boxes 62 and 64 respectively. Moreover, one of the above described user option boxes can include other features, such as to choose the language in which the vocalization is sung, for example, English or Japanese; whether the voice is female or male, tenor, alto or soprano; whether the voice is to sing a harmony with the original base melody; or whether to change the tempo or style of the song, for example, to a rap version, a easy listening version or country version." Col. 4, lines 34-62

Thus, the argument that Liu discloses a system in which information is accessed from a Web site and that nothing from within Liu can be said to disclose, teach, or suggest the elements set forth in claims 4-7, is unpersuasive, because clearly Liu teaches that in a Karaoke application, a user may access songs which are most popular at a given time and may also access a page where a song list and other information is displayed on a display apparatus.

#### ***Allowable Subject Matter***

6. Claims **19,20, 22,26,27 and 29** are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.
7. The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance: the prior art fails to disclose in a hand-held device having a display operable in connection with a consumer appliance having an application for reading closed captioning information from a video signal, a method for displaying information related to a viewed program, comprising, transmitting to the consumer appliance a request to receive information indicative of the closed captioning information, displaying received information indicative of the closed captioning information in the display; and, wherein the request to receive information periodically transmitted at time interval specified within a field within the mark-up language page, as in claims **19 and 26**.

Any comments considered necessary by applicant must be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee and, to avoid processing delays, should preferably

accompany the issue fee. Such submissions should be clearly labeled "Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance."

***Conclusion***

8. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Paulos M. Natnael whose telephone number is (571) 272-7354. The examiner can normally be reached on 10:00am - 6:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Miller can be reached on (571)272-7353. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Paulos M. Natnael  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 2614

PMN  
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